(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is no provision of spy cameras at the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to instal such comeras at the airports to detect the hijackers and prohibited materials to be taken; and

(c) if so, by when such cameras are expected to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF *CIVIL* AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (c) Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance cameras have been installed at the international airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata. CCTV cameras are also proposed to be installed at other international airports in the country namely Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Amritsar, Goa, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bangalore and at the domestic airports at Jammu, Srinagar and Calicut. These cameras will be monitored by Airport Management, Airport Security Unit, Customs, and Immigration to observe movement of passengers and employees in the terminal building, security hold area and baggage make up area, to assist in facilitation, Security and regulatory functions. The system is expected to be completed in all respects by May, 2002.

Legislation to regulate exploitation of ground water

*139. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the State Governments have expressed a desire for having legislation to regulate ground water use in their regions in view of the over-exploitation of the ground water;

(b) whether any such Bill or proposal is pending before Government;

(c) if so, the details of such legislation and by when Government are going to bring it before Parliament; and

(d) the State-wise number of villages in the country facing the problem of quality wafer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development has to be enacted by the States[7] Union Territories. However, in 1970 the Union Government had circulated a "Model Bill to regulate and control the development of ground water and matters connected therewith" to all the States[7] Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development. Thereafter, a revised Model Bill was circulated in September, 1992 and again in June, 1996 to all the States^JTs. So far, States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have enacted legislation to regulate the use of ground water.

State-wise number of quality affected habitations as on 01.04.1999 are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of quality affected habitations as on 01.04.1999

SI. No.	States/UTs	Habitations affected by quality of water
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
3.	Assam	40984
4.	Bihar	23532
5.	Goa	0
6.	Gujarat	1431
7.	Haryana	131
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1294
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
10.	Karnataka	2856
11.	Kerala	701
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5773
13.	Maharashtra	501

SI. No.	States/UTs	Habitations affected by quality of water
14.	Manipur	15
15.	Meghalaya	282
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	128
18.	Orissa	64133
19.	Punjab	1801
20.	Rajasthan	30975
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	13454
23.	Tripura	7283
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4406
25.	West Bengal	1385
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	29
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0
30.	Lakshadweep	10
31.	NCT Delhi	0
32.	Pondicherry	40
	TOTAL	.217211

1. In Karnataka fresh survey is under progress.
2. In Mizoram habitations are affected by excess iron but their number is not given in the report.
3. In Nagaland survey is in progress in case of fluoride, arsenic and salinity affected habitations.
4. In Orissa the quality affected habitations are estimated.
5. As intimated by Uttar Pradesh Government the figure 4406 is based on the water sample tested as yet. However, testing of water sample is in progress and so the figure is liable to increase.
6. In West Bengal 221 and 59 blocks are affected with excess iron and salinity. The habitations are yet to be identified. In case of fluoride and arsenic the habitations are identified and compiled upto 31.12.1998.